

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

ALFRED L. PRICE,
DAVID FULTON, JR.

VOL. 1.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1844.

NO. 18.

PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.
\$3 00 at the end of three months.
3 50 at the expiration of the year.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

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Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per square. All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.
Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be paid. OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed and with dispatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BLANKS

Of every description may be had at the office of the "Journal," as cheap as can be procured in the State, for cash. Any blanks wanted, and not on hand, will be printed at the shortest possible notice.

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS.

Wholesale and Retail,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission & Forwarding
Merchant,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-ly

WILLIAM COORE,
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
General Commission Merchant,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON,
AGENTS
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all
other kinds of Produce. 1-ly
Sept. 21, 1844.

ROBERT S. BARKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends
in New York. 1-ly
September 21, 1844.

WM. STEA W.
Wholesale & Retail Druggist
WILMINGTON, N. C.

READ THIS!
Blacksmithing

L. WOOD,

LATELY from Fayetteville, N. C., respectfully
informs the public that he has located in
the town of Wilmington, and is carrying on the
Blacksmith Business
in all its various branches. He has on hand,
of his own manufacture, a handsome and substantial
assortment of **IRONED STAVES**, which he
challenges to be surpassed, either in beauty or du-
rability. 1-ly
He will keep on hand a superior assortment.

REPAIRING,
of every description, in his line, promptly attended
to and substantially executed.

L. W. will be thankful to the public for a share
of their patronage.
His shop is situated on the Wharf, nearly oppo-
site Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery, where
he may at all times be found, during business hours.
Nov. 22, 1844. 10-ly
Chronicle 4 times.

TO JOURNEMEN TAILORS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, three first
rate Journeymen Tailors, to whom con-
stant employ will be given, and the best wages.
Call on, or address a line to V. R. PEIRSON,
Oct. 18, 1844. Wilmington, N. C.
The Charleston Mercury will please insert 3
times, and forward account to this office. 5-ly

Wilmington
HAT AND CAP STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having ta-
ken the store on Market street,
formerly occupied by S. M. West,
which he has fitted up expressly for
the business, is now opening with a very hand-
some assortment of

HATS & CAPS.

My arrangements with one of the best manufac-
turers at the North are such that I can furnish all
kinds of **HATS** and **CAPS** at the lowest possible
prices. My stock of Hats will at all times consist
of Beaver, fine Nutria, Black Nutria, Muskrat,
black and drab Russia, Brush, Black, and Pearl
Cassimere, Coney, and a large assortment of black
and drab Wool Hats, and a handsome assortment
of mens' and boys'.

SPORTING HATS.

of various styles, shape, and color. Also, a large
assortment of mens', boys', and infants' Caps,
of almost every style and quality. French dress
patterns, French dress pocket, Old Bull plaid
Bands, soft finished Guards, boys' Guards, youths'
Parisians, Silk Velvet, Velveteen, glazed Lawns,
Sealette, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, Robinson, Infant
Jockey, &c. &c. &c. Which I will sell at whole-
sale or retail very low for cash.

Country merchants will find it to their advan-
tage to call and examine my stock before purcha-
sing, as I can sell them as cheap as they can buy
in New York.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Ironing over
Hats. 1-ly
Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-ly
CORNELIUS MYERS.

JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday,
December 14th, 1844.

14 DRAWN NOS. OUT OF 75.

CAPITALS.

80,000 Dollars! 10,000 Dollars!

5,000 Dollars! 5,000 Dollars!

&c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$120

Do do 25 Half do 60

Do do 25 Quarter do 30

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

CLASS 45 FOR 1844.

To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday,
December 21st, 1844.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

30,000 Dollars! 10,000 Dollars!

6,000 Dollars! 3,140 Dollars!

3,000 Dollars! 2,500 Dollars!

2,000 Dollars!

50 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars.

&c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$130

Do do 25 Half do 65

Do do 25 Quarter do 32 1/2

40,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

CLASS 46, FOR 1844.

To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday,
the 28th of December, 1844.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT PRIZES.

1 splendid prize of \$40,000

1 do 12,000

1 prize of 6,000

1 do 5,000

1 do 3,500

1 do 2,500

1 do 2,000

1 do 1,969

1 do 1,600

1 do 1,500

2 prizes of 1,250

2 do 1,200

20 do 1,000

&c. &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$130

Do do 25 Half do 65

Do do 25 Quarter do 32 1/2

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates
of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries will
receive the most prompt attention, and an official
account of each drawing sent immediately after it
is over to all who order from us—address,
J. G. GREGORY & Co., Managers,
Richmond Virginia.

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Prospectus

FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND

APPENDIX.

These works have such a wide circulation, and
have been so universally approved and sought after
by the public, that we deem it necessary only in
this prospectus to say that they will be continued
at the next session of Congress, and to state, suc-
cinctly, their contents, the form in which they will
be published, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily
proceedings of the two houses of Congress.—
The speeches of the members are condensed to
bring them into a readable length. All the resolu-
tions offered, or motions made, are given in the
mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all
the important questions. It is printed with small
type—brevity and non-partisanship—on a double royal
sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16
royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's
annual message, the reports of the principal offi-
cers of the Government that accompany it, and all
the long speeches of members of Congress, writ-
ten out or revised by themselves. It is printed in
the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usu-
ally makes about the same number of pages.

As some persons who may receive this prospectus
may wish to subscribe for our regular papers,
through which we speak to members of Congress
and their constituents, we will here state that we
publish a daily paper at \$10; a semi-weekly paper
at \$5; and a weekly paper, with a complete index
to it, at \$3 a year, payable in advance.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe, \$1 per copy.

For the Appendix, \$1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be
sent for \$5; twelve copies for \$10; and so on in
proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage
paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office
Department, postmasters are permitted to frank
letters written by themselves, containing money
for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscri-
ber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions
should be in Washington by the 10th of Decem-
ber next, at farthest.

No attention will be paid to any order un-
less the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, Nov. 11, 1844.

PRINCE'S

Linnean Botanic Garden

And Nurseries,

FLUSHING, L. I., NEAR NEW YORK.

THE NEW DESCRIPTIVE Catalogues

(which have cost over \$700) of the TREES,

PLANTS, and SEEDS at this Establishment, will be

sent gratis to every post paid applicant, by address-
ing WILLIAM R. PRINCE & CO.

Flushing, October, 1844.—[11

Shooting by Accident.

"Place your lordship's honor and glory,"

replied Tim, "I shot the hare by accident."

"By accident," remarked Captain O'Hallor-

ran. "By accident," continued the postil-

lion. "I was firing at a bush, and the beast

ran across my aim, all of his own accord."

"The gamekeeper tells a different story,"

replied his lordship. "Och! don't put faith

The last Procession.

Methodist at eventide I paused,

One cold November day,

Where dry and grim an "ash-pole" stood,

Like ghost beside the way;

When on mine ear a wail arose,

And slowly o'er mine eye,

With solemn tread a lengthened train,

In funeral guise, swept by.

First, with a face whose depth of gloom

Ambition's blight had cast,

The "Mill-Boy of the Slashes" moved

The chiefest mourner past;

And then to soothe his rising grief,

With sympathetic tear,

With solemn air, so meek and good,

Walked Frelinghuysen near.

With "branding-iron" in each hand,

From his far travels came,

Unsolaced in his deep despair,

Stalked "Roarback," dard and glum;

While dolorous upon the breeze,

All wheezing and wide,

Like his own windy bellows, the

"Poughkeepsie blacksmith" sighed.

And then that "coach expres-ly built,"

And decked with silk and gold,

The great "embodiment" to bear,

With stullen motion rolled;

And as along the dusky way

Its darkening course it kept,

Beside it, with his Clay "Tribune,"

Poor Greeley walked and wept.

Then thronged a long and dismal host,

A thousand men or more,

And each upon a frowzy rag

A scurvy motto bore;

And *colporteurs*, with "Junius" tracts,

A crushing, weary load,

Bent down with weariness and woe,

In sad procession trode.

And sorely on his wounded calf,

With tear-drops in his eye,

The great god-father of the "Whigs,"

Th' immortal Webb, limped by;

A doleful dirge Joe Hoxie sang,

Amidst that sorrowing train,

And "Glee Clubs" and "Clay minstrels" joined

The melancholy strain.

And thus they passed in long array,

At evening's sombre hour,

And grief was heavy on each heart,

With its o'ermastering power;

For broken, "busted," "gone to pot,"

Exploded, vanished, fled,

The great Whig party was no more—

"That same old Coon" was dead!

Who is Mrs. James K. Polk?

The Whigs were at first at some loss to

know something about the President Elect.

"The enquiry ran thro' their papers," "Who

is James K. Polk?" Since the people

found out *who he is*, and since the whigs

now know him to be the President Elect

of the United States—since they know that

he is the stone carved out of the mountain,

"without hands, which smote the image

upon his feet, that were of iron and clay,

and broke them to pieces"—since they

know who James K. Polk is, and are des-
tined to know much more of the man,
who is armed by the authority of the peo-
ple with the highest office in the Republic,
another enquiry has been started, "Who
is Mrs. James K. Polk?" Upon this sub-
ject, as married ladies change their names
without losing their virtues, some more dif-
ficulty has been experienced—and the ques-
tion is running the rounds through the pa-
pers. Some error has been committed up-
on this subject, and the lady has almost
been as much mistaken as the master of
the household. We have already pub-
lished a paragraph, that her maiden name
was Easton, but this is corrected in the
following paragraph from a Northern pa-
per:

"The President's Lady.—We are in-

formed, that the article published in our

paper of Wednesday last, and copied from

one in Philadelphia, in relation to the ear-
ly connexions of Mrs. Polk, is not correct.

Mrs. Polk, the lady of the President Elect,

was not Miss Easton, a member of Gen'l

Jackson's family. There were three la-
dies who did the honors of the Presiden-

tial Mansion at that period—Mrs. Donal-

dson, Miss Easton, and Miss Lewis. They

were all distinguished by beauty, grace,

and accomplishments. They combined to

throw a charm around the private hospi-

talities of the President, and they gave

brilliance to his public levees. Mrs. Donal-

dson, the wife of Major Donaldson, then

private Secretary to the President, and now

Charge d'Affaires to Texas, is now decess-

ed. Miss Easton, in the first term of Gen.
Jackson's Administration, married a mem-
ber of Congress from North Carolina. It
is believed that this gentleman's name was
Polk, which has given rise to the miscon-
ception now noticed. Miss Lewis married
Monsieur Pagueot, then Secretary of the
French Embassy and Minister Plenipoten-
tiary of France to this Republic. She is
the daughter of Wm. B. Lewis, Esq., Sec-
ond Auditor of the Treasury Department
at Washington. Mrs. Polk, the lady of
the President Elect, is, we are advised,
peculiarly fitted for the high station which

she will soon fill. With great dignity of
person and manner, she possesses rare cul-
tivation of mind, and the greater affections
of the heart, which at once command re-
spect and inspire esteem.
We understand that Mrs. Polk's maiden
name was Childress, the daughter of Judge
Childress of Tennessee. They have no
children, and thus the President Elect is
able to devote more of his precious time
to the interests of his country. Our peo-
ple must be his children, as it has been
with so many of his predecessors; whilst
she may dedicate her taste and talents to
grace the station to which an enlightened
people have called her husband, and to
smooth off the asperities which still pre-
vail among the great parties of our country.
He tibi erunt artes. We understand, by a
gentleman who lives in Columbia, (the
place of Col. Polk's residence,) that he is
eminently respected for his private virtues,
and she for her amiable and attractive char-
acter.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

A Charming Portrait.—Gaze into a
pure fountain in the moment in which day
divides itself from night; see the magic
light of morning at once mirroring itself
there in with the heaven and its glittering
stars, and thou has an image of Nina's
soul. So pure was she—so gleamed in the
depths of her being ever eternal truth.
But all this sweet splendor broke as thro'
a twilight; it was a foretelling of light, not
of light itself. She was the original man-
—as man in his innocence—in his first,
holy beauty. Her soul seemed to be one
with the beautiful body, it belonged to it,
and appeared molten in it. Her manner
possessed that charming repose, which
nothing of self-consciousness can counter-
feit. Unconstrained but modest, she was
still self-collected. It gave sweet tranqui-
lity to the mind and to the eye to contemplate
her. How beautiful and harmonious were
the movements of her tender arm, of her
fine white hand; her gait how floating,
how quiet and noble! It would be difficult
to give a description of the beauties and
charms of her countenance; but he who
has seen the pure finely arched brow made
radiant, silken soft hair, the wonderful eye
beneath their dark lashes, the small Gre-
cian nose, the bewitching mouth, the sweet
oval of her face, and the dazzling fair skin
—must have declared with Miss Gretna,
that she was the loveliest creature of God's
creation. Her eyes had the same form as
those of her sister Adelaide, but with a
much less lively glance. Over Nina's
dark blue eye, lay, as it were, a mist of
twilight, whose magic was indescribable.
Something pensive, something dreamy,
lay in her glance. No clear day, no gay
life, spoke out of it; but something fore-
boding, something of an inward emotion.
When she listened to the words of another,
she had the most amiable expression of
present sympathy; and when she answered
in her own manner, rather slowly, but in
the most delicious tones of voice, one
learned then to estimate one of the most
beautiful, but commonly most neglected,
of God's gifts to man.—*Souley.*

Battles on the Sabbath.—Great men
and military men, of whom it has been
said of the latter, "they know no sabbath,"
are no more justified in violating the sabbath
on a large scale than on a small one,
no more than the most humble in the land.
The battle of Waterloo was fought on the
sabbath, and Napoleon who began it was
defeated. The battle of New Orleans was
fought on the sabbath, and the British ar-
my, who began the battle were defeated
with terrible slaughter. The naval battle
fought by commodore McDonough with
the British fleet on lake Champlain, took
place on the sabbath. The British began
the attack and were defeated, although
their force was so great that it was a mat-
ter of wonder that a small American force
should have been able to capture a force so
greatly superior. Here then are three bat-
tles, not to name more, which were fought
on the sabbath, and in each case the force
which began the attack were defeated.
The coincidence is striking, however it
may be accounted for.—*Christian Report.*

Abolition.

This is a delicate subject, and we think ought to be as little discussed by the press as possible. We think it should only be "stirred" when sheer necessity demands it. But there are some occasions when we think it would be worse than folly in the conductors of the press, who ought to be the sentinels on the watch towers, to warn their fellow citizens of any threatened invasion of their rights, and against the introduction of any abuse in the social or political system. The word "Abolition" is becoming every day darker, and more ominous in its import; and its champions, the fanatics of the North, are every day more bold and reckless in their career. In the very first few days of the present session of Congress we see that arch fanatic and disunionist of the East, John Q. Adams, with hot haste, introducing a resolution to rescind that rule of the House which forbade the reception of abolition petitions. We see too, that that rule has been abolished! Time was, when we have no doubt, the abolition of this rule would not have been cause of much alarm to the slaveholding States; but that time has gone past. Its duration for years past has been made a test question between the North and the South, or rather, between the Abolitionists of the North and the slaveholding interest of the South. Its abolition then at this late day, cannot but fill the minds of the South with gloomy forebodings. In another part of our paper, to which we call the especial attention of our readers, it will be seen that Massachusetts has thought proper to send into South Carolina a special agent, for the purpose of fomenting the already too much excited feelings of the South on this subject. It will be seen that South Carolina, in her sovereign capacity, has ordered this Abolition emissary to leave her territory. What will be the issue of all this, we are unable to say. We do hope for the peace and harmony of the Union, the matter will rest at this point.

The Message.

The President's Message, which our subscribers in the country will this day receive in an extra, we had hoped to be able to spread before them this day week ago. We made every exertion to do so, but owing to the late period at which it arrived, as stated in our extra, we failed to get it ready for the mails.

The Message of President Tyler is a lengthy and well written document. As a state paper, it will bear a comparison in the dignity of its tone, the clearness and perspicuity of its style and appropriateness of its recommendations with the documents of a similar kind which have emanated from his predecessors in the Executive chair. A considerable portion of the message is devoted to the Texas question. In the main, we concur with Mr. Tyler in his views on this subject. At the close of the message, Mr. Tyler congratulates himself, and we think justly, that he has been sustained by the voice of the people in the constitutional exercise of the veto power. Surely it must now be apparent to every candid mind, that the bank veto, at the extra session, for which John Tyler was branded as a traitor, by the whigs, who elevated him to power, from one end of the Union to the other, was an exercise of that power purely in pursuance of the spirit of the constitution. There are many other things in this message about which we might say something, but as our readers will peruse it for themselves, we refrain.

Plantation Melodists.

For the last three or four nights we have had a band of musicians in our town personifying as their leader "Mr. Crow," would say, the negro character. We had the pleasure of witnessing their performance on Wednesday night last, and we will say for them that they did the thing "right gently." Had our sides not been a little of the stoutest, we should certainly have come away considerably worsened.

We believe the whole audience was pleased with the night's entertainment, ladies and all, for cast our eye where we would, every body was bursting with laughter. A good house is the best test of the merit of all such performances, and judging by this criterion this company must excel, for we understand it draws a "crowd" every night. They do or say nothing which can possibly offend the most delicate ear. We understand they are going to visit Charleston in a few days.

North-Carolina Legislature.—We did not receive our regular papers from Raleigh this week. Our latest intelligence of the proceedings of the Legislature is up to the 2d, except what we take from an editorial of the *Standard* of last Wednesday week, 4th inst.

In the House on yesterday, Gen'l Erving introduced a bill concerning Sheriffs, Justices, &c., which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Moore, of Halifax, a bill to make Real Estate Assets. This bill passed its first reading, and was advocated by Mr. Shepard, of Wake, Gen'l Erving moved to have the bill printed, but it was decided, on motion of Mr. Shepard, to postpone the printing until the Committee had reported on it. The bill was then referred to the Judiciary Committee. Nothing of interest occurred in the Commons to-day.

In the Senate on yesterday, after the presentation of bills, petitions, resolutions, and the like, Mr. Waddell, from the Committee on the subject, reported a bill recommending the cession to the United States of a parcel of land on the island of Portsmouth, in Carteret county, on which to construct a Marine Hospital. The bill proposes to cede 30 acres.—

Mr. Hellen moved to strike out 30 and insert 2. Motion rejected—yeas 9, nays 25. There was an animated debate sprung up in which Messrs. Hellen, Waddell, Edwards, and others participated, at the close of which the bill was put upon its third reading. Mr. Hellen again moved to amend the bill by striking out thirty acres and inserting five. Rejected. The bill then passed its third reading.

Mr. Jefferson introduced a bill to incorporate a Company to be styled the North Carolina Mining, Manufacturing and Land Association, to exist fifty years. Referred to the Committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Boyden introduced a bill for the more special and equitable settlement of the estates of deceased persons. After the bill had been read, Mr. Edwards said it seemed to possess important and valuable features, and as it proposed a material change in the laws relating to the estates of deceased persons, he moved that it be printed; one copy for each member, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. By the permission of the Senate Mr. Boyden then went into an able and interesting explanation of the provisions of the bill, and pointed out the various evils it was designed to remedy. The bill was accordingly referred and ordered to be printed.

To-morrow is the day set apart by the two Houses for counting and comparing the votes for Governor.

The Texas Question After the Election.

Our Whig opponents have charged the Democratic party with making the Annexation of Texas a hobby horse, on which to ride into power; and that as soon as the Election would be over we would virtually abandon it. Now, for our own part, and we believe all of our readers will agree with us, we say that no such motives induced us to take up and make this question one of the great issues in the recent contest. We have always considered the annexation of Texas as a question of the most vital importance to all sections and interests of the Union, but particularly to the South. The termination of the contest, and its glorious result, not only has not changed the views, or abated the zeal, of the Democracy of North Carolina on this subject, but has confirmed and stimulated their long cherished and often expressed wishes, to see that Territory once more re-annexed to this Country. There was not a single question discussed during the past campaign which was more openly advocated, nor which was more boldly avowed, by the Democratic party, from Maine to the Sabine, than the Texas question. Nor was there any of the Democratic issues, in favor of which the people, according to our humble opinion, have rendered a more decisive verdict than the one in point. Now, we think, is the time! now is the accepted hour, for the Representatives of the people of these United States to act, and act promptly on this all-important question. They are called on to do so by every consideration which can influence the agents of a free people to act. The instructions of their employers, delivered at the ballot box, call upon them to act. The rapidity with which the opportunity of consummating this much desired end is passing away, calls upon them to act. The vast and rapid strides which Abolitionism is making at the North, call upon the whole delegation from the South to adopt the most cordial and energetic co-operation, in whatever honorable steps may be taken by the Executive, for the re-annexation of Texas. No man of common discernment, who has paid any attention to the "rise and progress" of this Northern fanaticism, can fail to see that the day is not far distant, when we of the South will be called to meet on the floors of Congress the invasion of our domestic institutions. How all-important, then, is it, that we should now, when we can strengthen our hands by the acquisition of this Territory, and thereby enable ourselves to meet the Northern Abolition disunionists, when the tug of war does come in the Federal Legislature. The people of Texas have awaited, in a spirit of patience, the decision of the American people. They are still willing and ready to join the fortunes of their young and beautiful country with the destinies of their father land; Mexico, for every thing we can gather, will not be so foolish, as she can possibly have no right, as to adopt any hostile steps to prevent the consummation of this all-important measure. Shall the people of Texas—shall the people of this Country—be balked in their clearly expressed wishes? We confidently hope and trust they will not. Should they, posterity, through ages to come, will not fail to brand the present generation with a reckless and wanton dereliction of duty—a dereliction of duty, too, which, should the present opportunity be permitted to pass by, can never again be remedied.

Democratic Meeting.

A called meeting of a portion of the Democratic party of the County of New Hanover, was held at the Court-house, in Wilmington, on Wednesday evening, the 11th inst.

On motion of William S. Ashe, Washington Collins was called to the chair, and James Garrison appointed secretary. The following resolutions, embodying the objects of the meeting, were then put to the meeting by the chairman, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of New Hanover feel proud of the position assumed by our distinguished representative, Hon. James J. McKay, in the national councils, and repose unabated confidence in his devotion to good sound Republican principles, we respectfully recommend to our friends throughout the district his re-election.

Resolved, That this meeting having heard that Mr. Polk intends passing through the Southern States, on his way to Washington City, a committee of three, to be appointed by the Chair, to invite that distinguished individual to partake of the hospitality of this place.

The Chair appointed David Fulton, L. H.

Marsteller, and James T. Miller, to carry into effect the tenor of this resolution.

By J. H. Marsteller, Chairman, and heard and heard, the meeting adjourned to the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock.

On Wednesday last, 11th inst., an Election was to take place in Pitt County for the Election of a Senator, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. FOREMAN.

Electoral College.—The Electoral College of North-Carolina met in Raleigh on Wednesday the 4th inst., and of course cast her Electoral vote for Henry Clay.

Congress.—In our columns to-day will be found a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress up to the 5th, as late as has come to hand.

North Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

Friday, Nov. 29, 1844.

The Senate met according to adjournment. After the reading of the Journals, Mr. Ennett, the Senator from Onslow, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the certificate presented by the Senator from Onslow on Monday the 18th inst., as well as the one presented by him this day, be referred to a committee of three, who shall inquire into the facts, and report to this House; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Ennett then said: Mr. Speaker, I feel it my duty to bring to the attention of the Senate a circumstance not only affecting my rights as a member of this honorable body, but as an individual. The fact is well known, that when I left home from the absence of the Sheriff I did not procure his certificate of my election. Indeed, I was advised that no certificate was absolutely necessary, since the fact of my election was notorious, & in many cases in both Houses members under such circumstances had taken and held their seats the whole session. That I had nothing to conceal in the matter is evident to this honorable body. The fact was communicated to several gentlemen of both political parties of the Legislature, after dark, a letter was handed to me at my lodgings. The person who brought it said he did not know him, and did not come in, nor did I know him. On opening the letter I found it only contained my certificate signed John A. Averitt. This was presented by me to the Senate. Since that time I have received a letter from the Sheriff inclosing my certificate. From this fact, and by comparison with the first one, I have reason to believe that I have been imposed upon; but I solemnly assure the Senate that I thought I was acting upon an authentic document when I presented on Monday the first certificate.

This matter has been alluded to much to my prejudice by the press in this City and elsewhere; and I now rise, Sir, with the letter of the Sheriff and my certificate sent by him, which I present to the Senate and request that a Select Committee may be raised to investigate the facts. I am incapable, Sir, of committing at any thing which I believe to be wrong, and as I have acted in good faith in this matter, I hope the Committee asked for will be appointed.

The Resolution was adopted, and the Speaker subsequently announced that the committee consisted of Messrs. Wilson, Francis and Hellen.

The Speaker announced the following gentlemen as the Senate's branch of the Finance Committee: Messrs. Dockery, Francis, Cameron, Wilson, Thompson of Bertie, Albright, Biggs, and Walker.

The Senate then balloted twice for a Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit. On the first vote the full number in both Houses was as follows: Gaither, 74; Bynum, 63; Francis, 14. On the second balloting Mr. Francis was withdrawn, when the Joint vote was as follows:

Burgess S. Gaither, 84
Jno. Gray Bynum, 72

Mr. Gaither having received a majority, was declared duly elected.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a resolution proposing to raise a Joint Committee of five on the part of each House to enquire into the expediency of forming a new Judicial District—referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Worth a Joint Select Committee was ordered, whose duty it shall be to enquire into the expediency of requesting our Members of Congress to use their exertions to have the Branch Mint at Charlotte rebuilt.

On motion, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Caldwell, relative to incorporating a town in McDowell county, and to the Dividing line between Rutherford and McDowell counties; by Mr. Whitehurst, from Citizens of Carteret county, praying that Ocracoke be attached to Hyde county; by Mr. Hayes relative to the Hiwassee road; by Mr. Clayton, relative to Free Schools; which were referred to appropriate Committees; and by Mr. Lord, relative to appointing Martin Josey a Justice of the Peace in Capt. Shinn's district, which was laid on the table.

Mr. Fleming introduced a bill entitled "A Homestead Bill." The Speaker announced the bill to be on its first reading, when Mr. Shepard, of Wake, advocated the principle of the bill, and at the close of his remarks moved that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then voted for a Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit—Messrs. John G. Bynum, Michael Francis, and Burgess S. Gaither, in nomination. Mr. Keener, from the committee, reported that no one having received a majority of the whole number of votes given, there was no election. The name of Mr. Francis was withdrawn, and the two Houses again voted. Mr. Kirk, from the committee, reported that Mr. Gaither was duly elected.

Mr. Haughton introduced a bill for the relief and benefit of orphaned Mr. T. H. Robinson, a bill for the establishment of a board of agriculture; which were referred to appropriate committees; and Mr. Regan a bill to prevent frivolous and malicious prosecutions, which was made the order of the day for Monday next.

The House adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SENATE.

Monday, Nov. 30.

Mr. Adams introduced a bill to amend the practice of taking security for the forthcoming of property seized under executions. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Woodfin, the Senate adjourned until Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met according to adjournment. But little of interest transpired to-day.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 2.

Mr. Walker introduced a bill to attach a regiment of the 69th to the 68th Regiment—Read first time.

Mr. Lindsay introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Guilford Gold Mining Company. Read first time.

The Speaker announced the following committees: On so much of the Governor's Message as relates to a Lunatic Asylum, Messrs. Boyden, Taylor, Pasture, Gwynn and Hargrave. On so much as relates to a Penitentiary, Messrs. Elliott, Hill, Moody, Walker and Bogle. On so much as relates to Agriculture, and a geological, mineralogical, and agricultural survey of the State, Messrs. Edwards, Halsey, Stallings, McMillan and Gwynn.

On motion of Gen. Dockery, so much of the Governor's Message as relates to enclosing the Capital Square was referred to a Select Committee.

The hour of twelve having arrived, the Senate proceeded to vote for a Judge of the Supreme Court. Whole number of votes given in both Houses 155, of these Judge Nash received 133; Judge Pearson 19; four scattering. So Judge Nash was duly elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

The Senate then voted for a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity. The following is the Joint vote: David F. Caldwell 89; Augustus Moore 65; scattering 2. So David F. Caldwell was duly elected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker announced several committees, among them the following:

On the subject of an Asylum.—Messrs. Littlejohn, Philier, and Shaw.

On the subject of a Penitentiary.—Messrs. McLean, Sander, and Jackson.

Mr. Brogden introduced a Bill to prevent the levying executions upon growing crops until such crops shall be matured; Mr. Seales a bill to prevent the levying executions upon growing crops; and Mr. Moore a bill to locate the residences of the Superior Court Judges hereafter to be elected; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

No other business of importance was transpired.

The House then adjourned.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

(Compiled from our exchanges.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

Meeting of Congress.—This day being the commencement of the second session of the 28th Congress, a quorum of both Houses was found to be in attendance. In the House, the attendance was unusually large for the first day of the session. The usual resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to wait on the President, and inform him that a quorum of both Houses having assembled, they were ready to receive any communication he might make; and in the House of Representatives a resolution was adopted for the appointment of two chaplains of different denominations, to serve during the session. No other business of importance was transacted.

Globe.

SENATE.

Monday, December 2, 1844.

The second session of the 28th Congress convened to-day, in conformity to the constitution of the United States. At the hour of 12 o'clock, m., the Senate was called to order by Mr. Mangum, the President pro tem. A quorum of Senators answering to their names.

On motion by Mr. Huntington, it was Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate are assembled, and ready to proceed to business.

A message was received from the House by Mr. McNulty, their clerk, informing the Senate that a quorum of that body had assembled, and were ready to proceed to business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 o'clock the House was called to order by the Speaker. And a quorum of members answering to their names.

On the motion of Mr. Hopkins, the usual communication was sent to the Senate, announcing to that body, that a quorum of this House was in attendance, and ready to proceed with its business.

ABOLITION.

Mr. Adams gave notice that he would, to-morrow, or some subsequent day, offer a resolution to rescind the 25th rule, which prohibits the reception of abolition petitions.

Mr. Duncan gave notice that he would, to-morrow or some subsequent day, ask leave to bring in a bill providing for the election of electors for President and Vice President on the same day in all the States.

OREGON TERRITORY.

Mr. Duncan also gave notice that he would, to-morrow, or some subsequent day, ask leave to introduce a bill providing for extending the jurisdiction of the United States over the Oregon Territory.

Mr. Barringer gave notice that he would, to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a bill providing for re-building the United States branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, lately destroyed by fire.

Mr. Wentworth gave notice that he would, to-morrow, or some subsequent day, ask leave to bring in a bill making a donation of land to the State of Illinois for the completion of the Illinois and Michigan canal.

SENATE.

Tuesday, December 3, 1844.

Mr. Crittenden gave notice that he would, to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to change the time of holding the Federal Courts in Kentucky.

A message in writing, was received from the President of the United States, by the hand of his Secretary, John Tyler, Jr., and read to the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Annual Message of the President having been received, read by the Clerk, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed, was committed to the Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union.

Mr. Wright of Indiana, gave notice of a motion for leave to introduce a bill making appropriations for the Cumberland Road in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Mr. Preston gave notice of his intention, on some future day, to introduce a bill to reduce and regulate the rates of postage.

Mr. Joseph B. Ingersoll gave notice that he would introduce, at some future day, a bill to

amend the Naturalization laws of the United States.

The following is the resolution offered by Mr. Adams, regarding the 25th rule of the House, prohibiting the reception of abolition petitions:

Resolved, That the 25th standing rule for conducting the business of this House, in the words following:

"No petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the slave trade between the States or Territories of the United States in which it now exists, shall be received by this House, or entertained in any way whatsoever."

be and the same is hereby rescinded. The following is the vote taken on the resolution, (which was marked with an asterisk, *)

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Anderson, Baker, Bernard, Benton, Jas. Black, Brufford, Brodhead, Jeremiah Brown, Buckingham, Carpenter, Jeremiah E. Cary, Catlin, Clingman, Clinton, Collamer, Cranston, Dana, Darrah, Dean, Dickey, Dillingham, Jr., Duncan, Dunlap, Ellis, Elmer, Farlee, Fish, Florence, Foot, Fuller, Giddings, Byram Green, Grinnell, Hale, Hannibal Hamlin, Edward S. Hamlin, Hardin, Harper, Henley, Herrick, Hubbard, Hudson, Hungerford, J. B. Hunt, J. R. Ingerson, Jr., Jenks, Perley B. Johnson, Andrew Kennedy, John P. Kennedy, Dan'l P. King, Kirkpatrick, Leonard Lyon, McCauslen, McClelland, McDowell, McIlvaine, Marsh, Edward J. Morris, Joseph Morris, Freeman H. Morse, Mosley, Nes, Owen, Parmenter, Peterson, Pettit, Phoenix, Pollock, Elisha R. Potter, Pratt, Preston, Purdy, Ramsey, Rathbun, Ritter, Robinson, Rockwell, Rogers, St. John, Sample, Schenck, Severeance, Thomas H. Seymour, D. L. Seymour, Albert Smith, J. T. Smith, T. Smith, C. B. Smith, Stetson, Andrew Stewart, John Stewart, Tyler, Vance, J. Vinton, Wentworth, Wethered, Wheaton, Jno. White, Benjamin White, Williams, Winthrop, William Wright, Joseph A. Wright, Yost—108.

NAYS.—Messrs. Arrington, Ashe, Atkinson, Baily, Barringer, Bidlack, Edward J. Black, James A. Black, Blackwell, Bowlin, Boyd, Milton Brown, William J. Brown, Burke, Burt, Caldwell, Causin, R. Chapman, A. A. Chapman, Chilton, Cobb, Daniel, Garrett Davis, J. W. Davis, Dawson, Deberry, Dringool, Dellet, Ficklin, French, Goggin, Grider, Haralson, Holmes, Hope, Hopkins, Houston, Hubbard, Hughes, Charles J. Ingersoll, Jameson, Cave Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Jones, Preston King, Labranche, Lucas, Lumpkin, McClelland, McConnell, McKay, Mathews, Isaac E. Morse, Murphy, Newton, Norris, Payne, Rodney, Reid, Redding, Relfe, Rhet, Rodney, Saunders, Sender, Simpson, Sills, Robert Smith, Steenrod, Stephens, Stiles, James W. Stone, A. P. Stone, Taylor, Thomasson, Thompson, Tibbatts, Weller, Woodward, Yancey—80.

The following table shows the relative vote of each State on the resolution:—

Years. Dem. Whig. Dem. Whig.

Maine, 1 0 0 0
New Hampshire, 1 0 0 0
Massachusetts, 2 8 0 0
Connecticut, 2 0 0 0
Vermont, 1 3 0 0
Rhode Island, 0 2 0 0
New York, 19 7 2 0
New Jersey, 3 1 0 0
Pennsylvania, 6 13 2 0
Delaware, 0 0 0 1
Maryland, 0 3 0 1
Virginia, 0 0 9 3
North Carolina, 0 1 5 2
South Carolina, 0 0 6 0
Georgia, 0 0 5 1
Alabama, 0 0 0 1
Mississippi, 0 0 1 0
Louisiana, 0 0 4 0
Arkansas, 0 0 0 0
Missouri, 0 0 4 0
Illinois, 1 1 4 0
Indiana, 6 2 2 0
Ohio, 7 8 3 0
Kentucky, 0 1 5 3
Tennessee, 0 0 5 3
Michigan, 3 0 0 0

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IN SENATE.

Wednesday, December 4.

Mr. Benton moved to rescind the thirty-fourth rule of the Senate, so as to allow the President of the Senate to appoint the standing committees which was agreed to.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating a copy of the accounts of the Treasury of the United States for the last two quarters of the present year.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Duncan having given notice on Monday, the 2d inst., of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill, offered to introduce the bill, (without making the motion for leave,) and sent the bill to the Clerk's table.

Mr. Duncan stated, in explanation, this bill was the same which had passed the House last winter and had been sent to the Senate. He saw no need, therefore, of referring it to any standing committee; but if any gentleman desired that it should go to a committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, he should offer no objection. The bill had been fully discussed, and passed by an overwhelming majority.

After a discussion of some length, the question was taken on the postponement of the bill, Yeas 31, Nays 145.

The bill was then referred, as moved by Mr. Dringool, to a committee of the Whole House, and ordered to be printed.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 5.

The Chair stated that the standing committees would be announced on Monday, in accordance with the usual practice.

Mr. Sample gave notice that he would, to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to extend the Cumberland Road to the city of Alton; and a bill granting an additional quantity of land to aid in the construction of the Illinois and Michigan canal.

Mr. White, on leave introduced the following bills; which were read, and ordered to a second reading, viz.

A bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road in the State of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; and

A bill granting certain lands to the State of Indiana, the better to enable said State to extend the Wabash and Erie canal to Cairo, on the Ohio river.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Barringer submitted the following resolution, and it was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to present to this House an estimate of the cost of again placing the branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, in a condition for resuming its operations.

SHORE ISLAND AFFAIRS.

Mr. Steenrod submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That ten thousand extra copies of the report of the committee on the memorial of sundry members of the Legislature of Rhode Island, be printed for the use of this House.

The Speaker informed the mover that the resolution could only be received at this time by general consent.

Mr. Cassin objected to its reception. Mr. Steenrod moved a suspension of the rules for the reception of the resolution. Mr. J. P. Kennedy called for the yeas and nays thereon, and they were ordered; and being read, resulted thus—yeas 95, nays 75.

So there not being two-thirds in the affirmative the rules were not suspended, and the resolution lies over.

Mr. Thompson offered the following resolution, which was considered and adopted:

Resolved, That all petitions and memorials presented to this House at the last session of Congress, and referred to the several standing committees, on which no report was made, or in relation to which bills were reported which were lost in either House, may be again referred to the same committees, at the pleasure of the members by whom they were respectively presented, on being handed, or a list thereof presented to the Clerk.

From the Baltimore Sun, Dec. 7th.

Dreadful Disaster.

Terrible Conflagration and Loss of Life.—The following letter in yesterday's Philadelphia Ledger communicates the intelligence that on Wednesday afternoon the splendid bridge across the Susquehanna, at Harrisburg, was destroyed by fire, communicated, it is supposed, from the sparks of a locomotive. All who ever saw that bridge, which had scarcely its equal in this country, will regret its destruction, and the loss of life which has attended it will add to this regret.

Correspondence of the Public Ledger.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 5, 1844.

8 o'clock, A. M.

Messrs. Editors:—The splendid bridge of the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Company, over the Susquehanna, at this place, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, originating from the sparks of a locomotive. One small house on the west side of the river, was also involved in the conflagration, and the exertions of our fire companies alone prevented further ravages.

Of the twenty-four spans of which the bridge was composed, but four now remain, and these were saved at an awful expense of human life. While one of the fire companies were engaged in preventing the fire from spreading towards this side, the fifth span, on which they were standing, gave way, and precipitated fifty or sixty persons into the river below, the timber crushing and mangleing the unfortunate. One man, named Yousling, was killed instantly; two others were dreadfully hurt, but still survive; and from the number of hats picked up below, for which there are no owners, it is supposed that several others have perished.

This bridge was erected at an expense of about \$130,000. The railroad crossed on its roof, while the body of the bridge was devoted to carriages and foot passengers. Its destruction is a severe loss to the company, and the cause of great inconvenience to the community.

P. S.—The following are the principal sufferers:

John Yousling, instantly killed.

Son of Thomas De Moss, a lad about 14 years of age, not expected to survive.

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From the Charleston Mercury.
South Carolina Legislature.
IN SENATE, Dec. 2, 1844.
Resolutions in reference to a Special Agent sent from the State of Massachusetts, submitted by Mr. DE TREVILLE.
Whereas, information has been received, that the State of Massachusetts, has recently appointed and sent to the city of Charleston a Special Agent, with instructions and authority to institute proceedings at her expense in the Courts of the United States, for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of a certain Act of this State, passed on the 19th day of December, Anno Domini 1835, entitled "An Act more effectually to prevent Free Negroes and other persons of color from entering into this State, and for other purposes."
And, whereas, we have always regarded the aforesaid law as a necessary measure for the security of our property, and the peace and good order of society; and recent indications have not only proved that we were not mistaken, but that nothing short of the most rigid enforcement of the said law to its very letter, can save us from the insidious policy and practice of the abolitionists:
Therefore, Resolved, That while we admit the right of the State of Massachusetts to elevate the descendants of the African race to the rank or status of free white persons, and to confer on them all the rights and immunities which the most favored of her citizens enjoy within her own limits, we deny that she has any right to require us to extend to such of them as may enter our limits, the immunities and privileges which are secured by the Constitution of the United States, to her free white citizens alone.
Resolved, That the State of South Carolina ought not to submit to any dictation, either from a sister State or from the Supreme Court of the United States, on a subject of such vital importance to herself as the government of her colored population; and should the aforesaid Act be declared unconstitutional and invalid by the Federal Courts, the principle of self-preservation will nevertheless compel her citizens, at every expense of life and property, to uphold and maintain the due and rigid enforcement of the said law, according to its very letter and spirit.
Resolved, That the conduct of the State of Massachusetts, in attempting to procure by Federal Judicial Legislation, the repeal of a law, which was intended to be and is a barrier between the slave and the emissaries of the Abolitionists, is an unwarrantable and gross insult to the people of this State.
The Massachusetts Special Mission.
We published yesterday a preamble and resolutions introduced by Mr. DE TREVILLE into the Senate touching this matter. The first resolution together with the Governor's Message on the same matter, was on Tuesday referred to the Judiciary Committee; the rest to the Committee on Federal Relations. The following are the documents:
GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE, NO. III.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, 30th Nov., 1844.
Gentlemen of the Senate,
And House of Representatives:
The accompanying communication was received by the last mail, and I deem it proper that it should be laid before you for your information. It will be seen that the State of Massachusetts has appointed a Special Agent to reside in this State, for the purpose of contesting, by a series of law suits, a long standing law of a peculiar character, which is deemed of vital importance to the security of our property, and the peace of our citizens. She has also appropriated a fund for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the litigation. These facts I gather only from the communication of her Agent, which is transmitted to you. I have received no notification from the Authorities of the State. It is for you to determine, whether any, and what measures should be taken to maintain the police regulations of this State within her limits.
J. H. HAMMOND.
CHARLESTON, Nov. 26, 1844.
Sir:—Your Excellency is already informed of remonstrances made by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts against the arrest and imprisonment of her citizens in South Carolina, against whom the commission of no crime is alleged. The Legislature of Massachusetts has recently passed a resolve, authorizing the Governor of that State to appoint an Agent "for the purpose of collecting and transmitting accurate information respecting the number and names of citizens of Massachusetts who have heretofore been, or may be, during the period of the engagement of the Agent, imprisoned without the allegation of any crime." The Agent is also authorized to bring and prosecute one or more suits in behalf of any citizen that may be so imprisoned, at the expense of Massachusetts, for the purpose of having the legality of such imprisonment tried and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States.
The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed me Agent of that State, to execute the purposes above mentioned; and I arrived in this city this morning, for that purpose. I do not know that your Excellency will consider it proper in any way to notice this subject, yet properly seemed to require this communication.
With great respect,
Your Excellency's ob. servt.,
SAMUEL HOAR.
To His Excellency, J. H. HAMMOND,
Governor of South Carolina.
Report of the Committee on Federal Relations upon the communication of the Governor transmitting a letter from Samuel Hoar, an agent from the State of Massachusetts.
The Committee on Federal Relations to whom was referred the communication of his Excellency, the Governor, transmitting a letter addressed to him by Samuel Hoar, an Agent of the State of Massachusetts, for certain purposes, submitted the following report:
By an Act passed on the 19th day of December, 1835, the General Assembly endeavored to guard against the introduction of free negroes and persons of color into this State upon principles of public policy affecting her safety and her most vital interests. The right of excluding from her Territories, conspirators against the public peace, and disaffected persons whose presence may be dangerous to her safety is essential to every government. It is every where exercised by Independent States, and there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States which forbids to South Carolina the right, or relieves this Legislature of the duty of providing for the public safety.
Massachusetts has seen fit to contest this right, and has sent an agent to reside in the midst of us, whose avowed object is to defeat a police regulation essential to our peace. This agent comes here, not as a citizen of the United States, but as the emissary of a foreign government, hostile to our domestic institutions, and with the sole purpose of subverting our internal police. We should be inexcusable to every dictate of prudence, if we consented to the residence of such a mission, or shut our eyes to the consequences of this interference with our domestic concerns. The union of these States was formed for

the purpose, among other things, of ensuring domestic tranquility, and providing for the common defence, and in consideration thereof, this State yielded the right to keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, without the consent of Congress, but while this consent was to be dispensed, she has in no part of the constitutional compact surrendered her right of internal government and police, and on the contrary thereof, has expressly reserved all powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited by it to the States.
The State of Massachusetts denominated as citizens those persons for whose protection her tender solicitude has devised this extraordinary mission. Yet if it were admitted that they are citizens of that State, your Committee cannot suppose that she will challenge for them greater rights, immunities and privileges within our territories than are enjoyed by persons of the same class in South Carolina.
But your Committee deny that they are citizens within the meaning of the Constitution, nor did Massachusetts herself treat as citizens persons of this class residing within her limits, either at the adoption of the Constitution or since; but on the contrary, they were subjected to various disabilities from which her other inhabitants were exempt.
Your Committee cannot but regard this extraordinary movement as part of a deliberate and concerted scheme to subvert the domestic institutions of the Southern States, in plain violation of the terms of the national compact, and of the good faith which ought to subsist between the parties thereto, and to which they stand solemnly pledged.
Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:
Resolved, That the right to exclude from their territories seditious persons or others, whose presence may be dangerous to their peace, is essential to every independent State.
Resolved, That free negroes and persons of color are not citizens of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution which confers upon the citizens of one State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.
Resolved, That the emissary sent by the State of Massachusetts to the State of South Carolina, with the avowed purpose of interfering with her institutions and disturbing her peace, is to be regarded in the character he has assumed and to be treated accordingly.
Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to expel from our Territory the said Agent after due notice to depart, and that the Legislature will sustain the Executive Authority in any measures it may adopt for the purpose aforesaid.
WM. F. DE SAUSSURE, Chairman.
Dec. 4th, 1844.
The foregoing report and resolutions were this day agreed to by the House of Representatives and were concurred in by the Senate.
WM. E. MARTIN, Clerk of the Senate.
Dec. 5th, 1844.
CHARLESTON MARKET, Nov. 7.
Cotton.—The receipts of the week are 13,152 bales, and the aggregate sales in the same time reach 7,900 bales, at 4 1/2 cts.
Rice.—There has been a good demand during the week just closed for such qualities of this article as would suit for coastwise shipment and the West India market, which have commanded very full prices, while the partial decline noticed in them the previous week has been fully established, viz: 1/2 of a dollar per hundred. The operations of the week took up 2,900 tierces, and the receipts in the same time are 3,096 tierces. The transactions comprise 53 tierces at 24; 100 at 2 1/2; 614 at 23; 514 at 2 1/2; 731 at 23; 85 at 13; 13; 700 at 23; per hundred; and 53 tierces at prices not made public.
Rough Rice.—The receipts of the week are 51,500 bushels, and the transaction in the same time 38,600 bushels, at 69 a 77 cents per bushel.
Grain.—The corn market has been freely supplied during the week, the receipts of N. Carolina having reached fully 18,000 bushels; and of Maryland 6,600 bushels. The former has been taken by dealers at prices ranging from 55 to 61 cents, and the latter at 51 and 56 cents per bushel, according to quality.
Sugars.—There has been but a limited demand for Sugars this week; as the operations have been confined to the retail trade, and the filling of small orders for the country. The inquiry has been confined almost exclusively to Louisiana. A lot of 30 hds. of the new crop, inferior, sold yesterday at auction, at 5 and 5 1/2.
Molasses.—There seems to be no disposition at present to operate to any extent in any description of this article. There is very little Muscovado in the market. Common Cuba is selling from store at prices ranging from 23 to 24 cents.
Flour.—There is very little animation in the Flour market, and as there is no demand for any description of the article, to force sales, low prices must be submitted to. Several small lots Baltimore, have changed hands at 4 1/2 per barrel.
Beans.—A fair article is readily taken. A lot of 25 tics new Baltimore Hams sold at 9 and 9 1/2 cents per lb.
Lard.—Nothing has been done in the article this week.
Salt.—Upwards of 26,000 sacks Liverpool, the balance of the 35,000 sacks, the receipts of the previous week, has changed hands within the range of our quotations, viz: \$1 20 a \$1 25, and a portion of 28,000 sacks received this week, have been taken within the same range.
FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 7
Trade has continued active. Cotton has been firm during the week, and sales somewhat better, 4 1/2 and 5 has been generally paid. The quotations for flour remain unchanged; \$3 75 to \$4 25 for cross, fine and superior. A few hds. of Tobacco has been offered and brought from 2 1/2 to 3. But little Domestic Liquors coming in, and very steady at quotations.
Merchants have large supplies and are anxious to buy produce. River in good boating order.
Carolinian.
Texas.—The Governor of Missouri recommends the Legislature of that State to memorialize Congress on the annexation of Texas.
The Wreck of the Missouri.—Capt. Townsend, of the ship Douglas, at New York, states that preparation for raising the Missouri had been completed when a gale came on, driving an English brig against the apparatus, totally destroying it. In consequence of this disaster, the contractors for raising the steamer have now wholly abandoned the job, sacrificing all they have spent in their efforts.
FROM AFRICA.—The Pennsylvania Enquirer has received a file of the *Mooravia Luminary* to September 5th. The affairs of the Co. were in a prosperous condition. A four day's religious meeting had been held, and with the best results. The ship Virginia had arrived from Norfolk, with 58 emigrants, all in good health.

At a meeting of many citizens of Wilmington in the Presbyterian Church on last Friday evening, a "Seaman's Friend Society" was organized, a Constitution adopted, and officers for the Society chosen. The officers consisted of: Gilbert Potter President; L. H. Metcalf, 1st. James Owen, 2d. Owen Fennell, 3d. Jas. T. Miller, 4th Vice President; G. R. French, Treasurer; Henry Nutt, Corresponding, and Wm. Shaw, Recording Secretary. Managers, C. K. Dickinson, E. P. Hall, R. W. Brown, C. D. Ellis, John McKee, H. R. Savage, Alfred Bryant, John Griffith, C. B. Miller, O. G. Parsley, M. V. Jones, James Cassidy, George W. Davis, John A. Taylor, Isaac Northrop.
We will publish the proceedings of the meeting in full, together with the Constitution of the Society, in our next paper.—*Chron.*
THE LATE THOMAS CAMPBELL.
It is well known that Campbell's own favorite poem, of all his compositions, was his "Gertrude." I once heard him say, "I never like to see my name before the 'Pleasures of Hope,' why, I cannot tell you, unless it was that, when young, I was always greeted among my friends as Mr. Campbell, author of the 'Pleasures of Hope.' Good morning to you, Mr. Campbell, author of the 'Pleasures of Hope.' When I got married I was married as the author of the 'Pleasures of Hope,' and when I became a father my son was the son of the author of the 'Pleasures of Hope.'"
A kind of grim smile, ill subdued, we are afraid, stole over our features, when, standing by the poet's grave, we read the inscription: "Thomas Campbell, I. J. D. Author of 'The Pleasures of Hope.' Died June 15, 1844. Aged 67."
Saturday Courier.
A black fellow, who was disposed to walk uprightly, took his child to be christened, and when the minister asked him what name should be given to it, he seriously said, a "Scripture name by all means—call my son *Belzebub*."
"I am a broken man," said a poet, one day. "So I should think," was the answer, "for I have seen your pieces."
Opening a Store.—A fellow taken up as a vagrant, declared that he was not "a man without any visible means of subsistence," he he had just opened a store. It was found, on inquiry that he had opened it with a crow-bar in the night, and unfortunately the store belonged to another man.
H. D. ADDINGTON, SURGEON DENTIST,
HAS returned to Wilmington, and can be found at the Carolina Hotel.
He respectfully tenders his services in the following branches of his business, viz: Plugging teeth with gold or silver; extracting teeth with improved and approved forceps; removing tartar and stains on the teeth; restoring to health, flabby and diseased gums; producing symmetry and regularity in the teeth; applying artificial teeth to any case whatever.
Which operations tend to preserve the teeth, sweeten the breath, improve the health, and add much to beautify the appearance of the mouth.
Old plates altered and repaired, so as to feel comfortable; & the teeth of indigent persons extracted without charge.
December 6, 1844.
MARRIED.
In Bladen county, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. H. A. Monroe, Dr. D. B. Gillespie, to Miss Sarah A. Davis, daughter of Dr. G. Davis, deceased: both Democrats.
DIED.
On the 30th ult., on Long Creek, at the residence of her mother, of chronic disease, Miss Sarah Eliza Moore, aged 36 years.
"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."
Cox.
In this place, on 7th inst., Wm. S. Page, of Bowdoinham, (Me.), 1st officer of brig Baltic, of Baltimore.
On the 30th of Nov., at his residence in this county, after a long and painful illness, Mr. John R. Moore.
Few men have ever passed away from among the living more generally esteemed; strictly honest in all his dealing, and punctual in his engagements; by which he was enabled to practice a commendable course of conduct with all those who came within his sphere of intercourse. No man was better beloved in his neighborhood; for he practised virtue, benevolence, hospitality and charity. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and died exulting in the triumphs of the faith of Christ: "Whom to know aright is life everlasting." He has left a widow and five children to mourn his loss; but his loss is felt by his neighbors, friends and acquaintances, with a poignancy they cannot be described. When we record the death of such men, it is pleasing to have our hearts revived by this cheering scriptural promise, that all the faithful abide with our Heavenly Parent, at whose right hand there are pleasures forever more.
Cox.
MARRIED LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.
ARRIVED.
Dec. 6. From New Bedford, brig Nonpareil; Pope, to Russell & Gammell.
From New York, brig Hudson, Jenkins, to G. W. Davis.
From Providence, schr. Mary, Bryant, to G. W. Davis.
From Martinique, brig Cardenas, Gooding, to G. W. Davis.
From Guadeloupe, brig Baltic, Moulton, to E. Dickinson.
From Mariage, brig William Farrington, Brown, to E. Dickinson.
From Middlesex, schr. Champion, Jarvis, corn, to Wm. Cooke.
From New York, schr. George & William, McGrath, to Russell & Gammell.
From Boston, schr. John, Eldridge, to G. W. Davis.
From Mattamucet, schr. S. Hyman, Farrow, corn, to Wm. Cooke.
From Charlotte, schr. Martha, Davis, fish, to Wm. Cooke.
From New York, schr. E. S. Powell, Marsh, to G. W. Davis.
From New York, schr. Regulus, Cole, to C. D. Ellis.
From Cuba, brig Susan, Pittel, to Brown & DeRosset.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned will, on the first day of A. mill next, associate with his present business as Merchant Tailor, the general Dry Goods and Clothing Business, for which reason he becomes necessary that he should close his stock now on hand, and offers the same at cost. The subscriber would also respectfully announce to his customers, that it becomes imperative necessary that his books should be closed by the 15th day of January next, by which time he requests his customers to come forward and close their accounts either by cash or notes with approved security.
Y. R. FEINSON.
December 6, 1844.
RACING.
THE RACES over the Clarendon Course will commence on the 18th December, 1844.
FIRST DAY.
Three mile heats, Jockey Club Purse, \$250
Entrance \$30
Two mile heats, purse DAY.
Entrance \$20
One mile heats, purse
THIRD DAY.
Entrance \$10
FOURTH DAY.
Proprietor's purse, \$100
Entrance \$20; three or more to make a race, best 3 in 5.
JAMES THOMPSON, Proprietor.
Dec. 6, 1844. [12-21]
Newbernian, Newbern, Standard, Raleigh, Observer, Fayetteville, Tarboro' Press, Tarboro', N. C., and Republican, Petersburg, Va., will please publish above advertisement one time.
WILMINGTON THEATRE.
GRAND CONCERT
BY THE ORIGINAL
PLANTATION MELODISTS.
On Friday and Saturday nights, 13th and 14th.
THE COMPOSERS & SINGERS of all the most popular Negro Songs and Choruses of the present day. They gave their first Concert at N. Y., 1843, since which time they have performed at all principal Theatres on the continent. The Band is composed as follows:
Mr. J. B. FARRELL, the celebrated Violinist.
J. TICHENOR, the celebrated Banjo Melodist.
W. WARR, on the Congo Tambo.
S. JOHNSON, on the Triangle.
W. ROARK, on the Bone Castinets.
Universally allowed to be the most powerful electric and pleasing Band of Minstrels that ever attempted delineation of the
Ethiopian Manners
AND
MELODIES.
as they never introduce in their Concerts anything offensive to the most fastidious.
For full particulars see small bills.
Tickets 25 cts.—Children half price.
Doors open at a 1/2 past 6 o'clock, performance to commence at 7.
Dec. 13, 1844. 13-1t.
TO THE PUBLIC.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to express his gratitude for the patronage extended to him since he came to Wilmington, and to make known that he has just returned from New York, and having received the agency of a
Blind & Sash Factory
in that city, which furnishes those articles of the best kind, he offers them at the following prices: say Blinds at 62 cts per superficial foot, and Sashes at the prices below, primed and painted.
8 by 10 1/2 cts. pr light. 10 by 14 1/2 cts pr light.
9 by 11 1/2 " " 10 by 15 1/2 " " "
9 by 12 1/2 " " 10 by 16 1/2 " " "
9 by 13 1/2 " " 10 by 17 1/2 " " "
10 by 12 1/2 " " 11 by 16 20 " " "
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He is also agent for two
MARBLE YARDS.
and will furnish Tomb-stones, Headstones, and Monuments, made in the best style, of Egyptian or American Marble, at reasonable prices. Marble Mantels, &c., furnished likewise. Orders promptly attended to.
JAMES H. MILMORE.
December 13, 1844. 13-4f
AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.
No. 6, South Water Street.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day entered into Copartnership under the firm of
SANDFORD & SMITH,
for the transaction of AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS, and solicit a share of patronage.
Particular attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding of goods to and from the interior to the purchase and sale of produce.
THOMAS SANDFORD.
WILLIAM L. SMITH.
December 13, 1844. 13-1f
Fayetteville Observer copy 6 weeks.
Flour, Fish, Corn and Oats.
50 BBLs Canal Flour,
25 Hdt Barrels, do.
60 Bbls. Fayetteville Flour,
50 Bbls. Mulkets,
10 Bbls. Shad.
ALSO,
CORN and OATS, in quantities to suit purchasers in store.
For sale by
WM. COOKE.
Dec. 13, 1844.
EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of JOHN R. MOORE, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims to present them without delay, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to come forward and settle.
JOHN P. MOORE, Executor.
Dec. 17th, 1844. 13-3t.
MASONIC NOTICE.
ST. JOHN'S LODGE, NO. 1.
BRETHREN:
YOU are hereby summoned to assemble at the LODGE ROOM on the 27th inst., at 9 o'clock, for the due celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist.
An address will be delivered by the Rev. J. A. SHEPARD of Wilmington.
All Masons in good standing are respectfully invited to participate. It is hoped that the brethren will endeavor to furnish themselves with suitable Regalia.
S. D. WALLACE, W. M.
W. A. BURN, Sec'y.
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The public are invited to witness the Installation.
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Wilmington Market.
WHOLESALE PRICES.—Dec. 14, 1844.
BACON—Hams, 9 a 10
Shoulders, 7 a 8
Middlings, 7 a 8
BREASTS, 26 a 27
BUTTER, 15 a 16
BEER, 60 a 65
CORN, 45 a 50
MEAL, 45 a 50
COFFEE, 73 a 75
COTTON, 12 a 13
CANDLES, 33 a 35
FEATHERS, 33 a 35
PLASTER, tierce, 7 bush.
FLOUR, 5 50 a 5 75
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs.
LARD, 4 75 a 5 00
LIME, 5 a 6
LUMBER—Thomastown,
LUMBER—Steam mill,
W. Soups, plank & scant,
Quarter flooring,
Bill lumber extra prices.
River, Flooring boards, 11 a 12 50
wide, 8 00 a 8 50
Scantling, 5 50 a 6 00
Timber, 5 00 a 6 00
MOLASSES, 25 a 26
MACKINEL, No 1,
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